SAR FRANCISCO, Jan. 29, 1854.

Are the Gold Mines Inexhaustible—Opinions of a Miner upon the Subject—Discouraging Accounts From the Mines—Gold Becoming Scarce and Laber Cheop—Accounts from the Mines by a Wall street Bear, &c., &c.

I would call the attention of your readers, particuarly the commercial classes, to the future prospects of this State, particularly the mining portion. My riews differ materially from those of many others in relation to the future yield of the mines. Steamship commercial expressmen, stage contractors, traders, companies, expressmen, stage contractors, traders, speculators, and all that genus, will not only differ from me, but denounce any writer who may express an opinion that the mines are nearly worked out, and will not continue to yield as they have formerly. I have worked for upwards of three years in the

mines as hard as any man in the country, and believe that I am as capable as any man to give a correct opinion, more especially when derived from facts and personal experience. I have travelled during the past summer and fall from one extreme

during the past summer and tail from one extreme of the mining region to the other.

By reference to Eddy's map of California .(which, by the bye, is not quite accurate,) you will see that the gold region—or rather that portion upon which gold has been discovered—commences at the San Josquin river in the south and extends to Oregon, a

distance of about three hundred and fifty miles; the width is from three to thirty miles; not one-hundredth part, however, yields gold in sufficient quantity for a man to make his board.

That portion that yields gold has been worked and reworked until large portions will not now pay fifty cents to the man per day. Some of the richest streams have been worked over nine and ten times, and have been entirely deserted by white men. Thousands of men, many of whom are fully qualified to fill almost any public situation in the State, are this day working for wages ranging from fifty cents to two dollars a day.

All kinds of appliances are used to bolster up monopolists. The interior papers publish all the rumors of strikes that they can hear of—many of them creations of their own imaginations—though the number of strikes are getting locantifully less. The appers publishing these strikes do not want to give a fair or correct impression of the actual state of affairs in the mining region—they do not tell us that while one company make a strike of a few hundred dollars, that they (the company) have not paid expenses for the last six menths, and that there are fifty companies who have not made board. Some few months ago it was said in the dry diggings, "if we had water we could make money." Canals were cut, and the water let in, but the desired result was not obtained. From among many hundred instances I will cite Moquelumne Bill, in Calaveras count: water was brought on, and not one company in ten could make enough to pay water dues, which was four dollars a day for each strice stream, and hundreds left for other diggings, the Amazon or the "New Republic." At the same time, and with the facts before their eyes, subsidized preses will publish accounts that "A B and C yesterday took out of their claims thirty ounces, and more of the same sort left"—giving the impression that there is plenty of remunerative employment to be had there. Such is the case throughout the mining that the subject of the side of the subject of the

I have been here three years, and have made no-thing—unless premature age be called a gain—but still continue in hope; but if the ensuing summer does not bring the long desired consummation of my

hopes I shall return home.

I before stated that I differed from hosts that were interested in keeping up the excitement; but my statement will not be disputed by one man in ten thousand not connected with speculation. They will say: "You have not given a sufficiently graphic description of the country."

There are thousands of men who will die in the country for want of the wherewithal to get back home.

Miner.

We understand that the investigation before the United States Board of Inspectors, in relation to the late melancholy calamity on board the Kate Kearney, has presented such facts as to justify Mr. D. Embree in making application to Mr. Commissioner Hickman for the issue of warrants for the arrest of J. A. Bruner, captain of the Kate Kearney, and A. Hardy, first engineer, on a charge of manulaughter. On the affidavit of Mr. Embres, warrants were issued, and were served yesterday on Capt. Bruner, and an examination will be had before the Commissioner today. Mr. Hardy is at Alton, still very ill from the injury, and process will have to be served on him there.

day. Mr. Hardy is at Alton, still very ill from the infury, and process will have to be served on him there.

It is suggested that other inquiries are likely to grow out of this affair. The United States officers who have charge of the inspection of boilers, &c., it is charged, have been derelect in their duty, in having failed to examine these boilers within the preceding twelve months. Mr. M'Cune, the active manager for the Keckuk Company, could not testify positively, before the Coroner's jury, whether the boilers had been examined by the inspectors within the preceding twelve months or not. This question will now come up for investigation. The law of the United States is either to be executed or it is not. It is either good for something, or good for nothing and ought to be repealed. If one part is to be executed, all should be put in force, and all should be held to the penalty of the bond and law. Let us have an examination in this case also. While writing on this subject, we think it well to call the attention of the owners of steamboats to another provision of the law which if it be not already, ought to be strictly enforced. A suit is pending in the United States District Court for the recovery of damages, laid at \$1,500, against a steamboat for having an excess of passengers beyond what the law allows. The plaintiff in this case alleges great hardship in consequence of the boat upon which he took passage having a large excess of passengers over the number which she was authorised by the law to carry. Of the right of Congress to pass such a law no one entertains a doubt, and if brought before a jury, and the facts proved, such a verdict must be readered as will sweep all the profits of the trip. The most of our borts are liable to the penalty of this law, and it will be well for them to take care how they violate it.—St. Low's Republican.

INPAMOUS OUTRAGE IN BOSTON.—About one o'clock on Saturday a most brutal and unprovoked outrage occurred in Cambridge street. Eggr men, named James Powers, James M'Gill, Wilhield Sherman and Dennis Devine, who had been on a Spee, came up Cambridge street, carrying in their hands weapons of wood and iron, with which, without provogation, they struck and maitreated all whom they met. As they approached the corner of Bowdoin street they knocked a man down, and Dr. Wm. J. Dale seeing the outrage from his office, went to his rescue, when the follow, who had a long iron bar, ran, but was overtaken in Hawkins street by the Doctor, who by applying his somewhat muscular grasp to bis throat, threatening strangulation, kept him down till he was handed over to a watchman. The others were subsequently arrested. A crowd of several hundred persons collected, and there was a laundable disposition manifested to execute Lynch law, for the whole siffair was of the most brutal description. They will be brought up for examination this moraing.—Boston Mail, Feb. 27.

Our Nicaragua Corres

GRANADA, NICARAGUA, Jan. 12, 1854. Central American Politics—The Arbitmare from the various States—Quatemala Still Refuses to Coincide in the Victos of her Sister Republics—Their Conservative Tendencies—Honduras, vts Climate, Government, &c.—The Indigo Trade—Ravages of the Locuste, &c.

the Locusts, &c., &c.
Senor Leledon, the Nicaraguan Commissioner for
the arrangement of the Honduras and Gustemala
difficulties, had arrived, at the date of our last advices, at Santa Ans, and had met the commissioner from Salvador. Guatemala still refuses to send her representative to meet the arbitrators from the other States. A treaty has been celebrated between Salvador and Guatemala, in the preamble of which the former gives as her reason for wishing to form alliances with the other States, her conviction of the trability of the preamble of the states. inability of any further effort at organizing a federal government in Central America. Another article of the treaty provides for the extradition of refugees from justice. Salvador, it will be remembered, a short time since refused to grant the right of way asked for by an American company, represented by Mr. E. Geo. Squier, unless on virtually prohibitory conditions. A Costa Rica paper, in commenting on the fact, applauds the Salvadorean Mintster's refusal, and says, very significantly, that "such a permission would have been to Salvador and to Central

mission would have been to Salvador and to Central America what the wooden horse was to the Trojans." And this single expression embodies most eloquently the universal, or nearly so, feeling of Central America towards Americans and American enterprise. They seem extremble at and fear that if the wave of Anglo American enterprise should reach their shores they could neither ride on it, he borne on themselves to progress, nor yet keep pace with it, but be overwhelmed beneath its waters. Innovation is watched with a jealous eye, and their jealousy magnifies with a microscopic power. Honduras, downtrodden, crushed, but ever liberal Honduras, has opened wide her arms to her colder brethren of the North, to American adventure, and to the indomitable enterprise of our country men. One thing is certain—there is no richer, healthier, or more liberal country in Central America than Honduras. Her mountains teem with the richest ores and precious stones. Her forests are proverbial for their woody wealth, her rich loamy soil awaits but the enterprise of our country men, and she offers every variety of climate to the adventurous immigrant. Should Mr. Squier carry out his plans, as presented by his grant, he will regenerate a State, and in the course of the prosecution of the work resources of untold wealth will be developed. Cabanas, the President, is accused by Guardiolo, and others of his enemies, of "having sold the Pacific and Atlantic coasts of the State to the American, Squier." Rumor says that this is a transfer of the Island of Sacate, in the Pacific, and Rastan, one of the Bay Islands, and now in the hands of Great Britain, in the Atlantic. I give you this for what it is worth. This is denied by Honduras. There is no doubt, however, about the grant to Mr. Squier, and I wish him success. His indomitable perseverance well deserves it. Honduras seem well nigh in despair. Answering Guardiolo's attack upon her Precident, mentioned in my letter of 12th December, she concludes thus:—"Let them sleep on who will, Honduras wi

BURGLARY AND ARSON, AND THE RECAPTURE OF AN ESCAPED CONVICT.—The store of Mahlou Minton, of Chatham township, was discovered to be on fire at an early hour on Sunday morning; and a crowbar, or instrument used by burglars, being found near the premises, led to the conclusion that the store had been robbed and afterwards fired. Several persons went immediately in pursuit, and constable Samuel Lee, of Springfield, procured a horse and followed the turnpike road to Newark. On arriving at the first toil-gate he was informed that a man wearing a cap had passed through with a horse and Samuel Lee, or Springhead, procured a horse and followed the tumpike road to Newark. On arriving at the first toil-gate he was informed that a man wearing a cap bad passed through with a horse and sleigh with a box body, laden with goods of some kind. Being satisfied that he was on the right track, the officer proceeded on as fast as the dangerous state of the roads would permit, and on reaching the hill in the neighborhood of Belmont avenue, descried the man, horse, and sleigh described to him by the gate-keeper, and recognized the horse to be the property of a Mr. Mutr. residing in the vicinity of the robbery. He immediately dismounted and seized the man, (who was leading his horse down the hill.) when a desperate struggle ensued. The constable called loudly for assistance, and, although several were eye witnesses, none interfered, except Mr. Charles Rodemacher, with whose assistance the thief was finally secured and taken before Justice Mederaft, to whom it was intimated that he bore a strong resemblance to Edwin Holt, whose extraordinary escape from the State prison about two years since will be recollected. Constable Freeman being sent for, and his attention called to the man, he identified him as the same person, in which he was corroborated by Constable Fitzgerald. Affidavits were then made, and the barrels and boxes being brought into the office, they were found to contain the usual varieties of a country store—broad-cloth, muslins, prints, ribbons, hosiery, &c. It having been stated to the Justice that during the struggle with the officer, he was observed to make several attempts to get his hand to his pocket, his person was directed to be searched, when a revolver was found loaded in five barrels with large shot; also a kuffe of large size, with a saw and other instruments. He declined to give his name or make any explanation in public; but being taken into a private room, alone with the Justice, he made some statements which for the present are withheld. The cflicer from Springfield deserves especial

Wealth of the Usited States.—The population of the United States is set nown at 25,657,000, and the aggregate personal and real preperty is estimated at 88,204,500,000. The following are the estimates:—New York, \$1,112,000,000; Peopsylvania, \$550,000,000; Ohio, \$740,000,000; Virginia, \$508,000,000; Gentucky, \$32,000,000; Massachusetts, \$340,000,000; Georgia, \$320,000,000; North Carolina, \$306,000,000; Hibiois, \$264,000,000; Alabama, \$276,000,000; Mississippi, \$266,000,000; Swith Carolina, 242,000,000; Mississipi, \$266,000,000; Mone, \$240,000,000; Moryland, \$193,000,000; Louisiana, \$188,000,000; New Jersey, \$188,000,000; Vermont, \$120,000,000; New Hampshire, \$120,000,000; Anabama, \$120,000,000; New Hampshire, \$120,000,000; Anabama, \$120,000,000; Oonecticut, \$132,000,000; Iowa, \$52,000,000; Delaware, \$32,000,000; Wisconsin, \$36,000,000; Delaware, \$32,000,000; Florida, \$30,000,000; District of Columbia, \$18,000,000; Oregon, \$8,000,000. WEALTH OF THE USITED STATES.-The popula-

SS,000,000.

Naval Intelligence.

The U.S. surveying coheoper Gravford sailed yesterday for the West coast or Florids, where she will be acgaged in the survey of that part of the coast untraced, nadar the charge of the distinguished Professor A.D. Shoe, the superfisiencent. The Grawford, by direction of Professor Bache, will run a han of depresseuding from Key West to Plavana, with a view of utilized coarrying the thiegraphic wines across to the le'and of Gaba. Tas fellowing is a list of the officer — tient O. H. Berryman, communicating hydrographic party; acting master, Earl English, excentives officer; sediment ingroon. Richard B. Tunstall; middelproce, Henry Ebern, W.H. Wardt soling master, James G. Maxwell; mate, A.L. Serryman, elections mander, Haward J. Platt — Norfeet Herdd Freday.

THE CINCINNATI RIOT.—The Grand Jury in Cincinnation this moraing.—Boston Mail, Feb. 27.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN FRANKLIN COUNTY.—On the 22d inst., the bookstors of Horace C Wilcon, the diothing stores of Mr. J. Shoman and A. B. Cooley, and the dry groots store of Reskman & Denelly, at Malens, granklin county, were destroyed by fire. Loss \$20,000.

There were 9,750 deaths in Philadelphia last year, the principal causes of which were:—Consumption, 1,246; convulsions, 543; cholers infantum, 399; dysentery, 369; scarlet fever, 388; typhus and typhold fevers, 363; yellow or malignant fever, 170; inflammation of the lungs, 339; small pox, 64. The total number of deaths, compared with the population, taking it at the lowest computation, 400,000, is about the ratio of one to every forty-one of the inhabitants annually—more fovorable than any other large city in the United States, though not so favorable as in London.

The Boylston Medical School, Boston, it is expected, will receive legislative authority to confer medical degrees. If this expectation be realized, it is thought that the school will take the position of a college, and go into operation with the life and vigor of "Young America."

that the school will take the position of a college, and go into operation with the life and vigor of "Young America."

It will be doing an act of mercy to humanity to state that in the last report of the Franklin Institute the judges gave it as their opinion that the artificial leg manufactured by B. Frank is the best known, and far in advance of any other that has come under their notice.

Dr. H. N. Bennett, of Bridgeport, and Dr. Benjamin H. Catlin, of Meriden, have been appointed to give the annual addresses to the candidates of the Yale College Medical Institution in 1855 and 1856. Inunction, or anointing, is said to be a successful mode of treating scarlatina, relaxing, as it does, the skin, diminishing the heat, and in some cases causing perspiration.

On account of the tremendous mortality by pulmonary come mption it has been suggested that a distinct chair in some or all of the colleges, for the study of thoracic viscers, and the lungs in particular, in health and disease, would be of great benefit. A decidedly good thought.

The cases of softening of the brain, which have of late years become so frequent, render that disease one of important and interesting medical study. Dr. Albers, a European physician of celebrity, states that he has dissected the brains of several persons who had for many years undergone great mental labor, and that in all of these he found the cerebral substance unusually firm, the gray substance as well as the convolutions being remarkably developed. In several of these instances a settled melancholy had taken possession of the mind during the later period of life. He believes, therefore, that to produce a softened condition, some additional influence beyond mere over-exertion is required.

Dr. J. Mason Warren, of Boston, gives an account of a woman, between seventy and eighty years of age, who has a tumor on her arm of some twenty pounds weight, hanging down so that it rests on the seat on which she sits, dragging down the integruments and other structures in its vicinity. The

medicine in the University of Edinburg, by Dr. Henderson.

The address by Dr. B. R. Wellford, of Virginia, before the American Medical Association, has been published, and is certainly a production of solid merit. It enforces the necessity of a complete and uniform organization of the physicians in every portion of the United States—urges the importance of a proper regulation of the license to practice, so as to draw a rigid line of demarsation between the true doctor of medicine and the charlstan—calls the attention of the Association to the necessity of legislative restraint on the domestic adulteration of drugs and medicines—and pays a tribute to the memory of those members of the association who have deceased.

The Medical Times and Gazette mentions a case.

and medicines—and pays a tribute to the memory of those members of the association who have deceased.

The Medical Times and Gazette mentions a case in which delirium appeared to have been induced by forced abstinence from tobacco, and was relieved by its re-employment. Another similar instance was that of a man whose skull had been trephined on account of fracture, and who subsequently became raving, but, being allowed to smoke, was soon relieved and rapidly re-overed.

In a valuable essay on cholera, in the Associated Medical Journal, from the pen of Dr. John Rose Cormack, whose varied writings are among the most useful contributions to medical science and literature, he states that the treatment of that scourge cannot possibly be reduced to any routine formulary, but the principal indications of treatment may be summed up as follows:—Ist. The rice water vomit and purging require to be energetically subdeed by quinis, sulphuric and other acids, creosote, nitrate of silver, and such like remedics. 2d. In actual and threatened collapse, external warmth, stimulant embrocations, and those internal stimulants which act on the capillaries are of signal benefit. 3d. In reaction and during canvalescence, local inflammations and congestions require the guarded against or subdued.

Dr. Bates, of Louisville, Miss., suspected of poisoning his wife and stealing a negro, left that place at twenty four hours' notice by the inhabitants, who threatened summary rengeance on him.

Dr. De Saussure, chairman of the committee of the Medical Association of Charleston, S. C., on the sanigary condition of that city, reports that on the sanigary condition of that city, reports that on the Ist of February, 64 cases of smallpox were under treatment, 34 being cases of varioloid, and 30 of smallpox in unvaccinated persons. Of the 64 persons attacked, 52 were colored.

Eighteen children died from the measles last week in Boston.

The deleterious effects upon life and health of the manchined tree these been often narrated; but the

died from sleeping under that tree.

Dr. Wm. Wood, of East Windsor, Ct., in a communication to the American Journal of Medical Science, says he has been in the habit of using in his practice a plant which is almost wholly unknown to the medical profession as possessing any medicinal properties, but which he believes to be superior to any diuretic known. This plant—pulytrenum jumiperanum—grows very abundantly in New England and elsewhere. He gives instances of its good effects in critical cases of typhoid pneumonia, followed by cessation of the proper function of the kidneys, and also in dropsical complaints.

In the suit for mal practice between James Mc Wha

effects in critical cases of typhoid pneumonia, followed by cessation of the proper function of the kidneys, and also in dropsical complaints.

In the suit for mal practice between James McWha and Dr. Alexander G. McCandless, the Doctor has obtained an appeal, or reversal, of the court's decision, "that the defendant was bound to bring to his aid the skill necessary for a surgeon to set the leg so as to make it straight and of equal length of the other when treated; and, if he did not, he was accountable for damages, just as a stonemason or brick-layer would be, in building a wall of poor materials, and the wall fell down, or, if they built a chimney, and it should smoke by reason of a want of skill in its construction." The answer of the Superior Court to this is, "that the implied contract of a physician or surgeon is not to cure or restore to natural perfectness, but to treat the case with diligence and skill. He does not deal with insensate matter, but has a suffering human being to treat, a nervous system to trangulilize, and a will to regulate and control. The ruling of the lower court is therefore set aside.

Dr. Robinson Turner, a passenger in the Arabia, from Liverpool, has been arrested in Boston, on a charge of smuggling.

Dr. J. S. Wilson, of Alabama, proposes, in the Southern Medical Journal, that iemale classes be formed in our medical colleges for instruction in anatomy—excluding the surgical and pathological—human physiology, medical chemistry, materia medica, obstetrics, and female diseases.

The widow of Dr. Landreanx, of New Orleans, who was killed by being thrown from the Jackson Railroad cars, has recovered i wenty thousand dollars in one of the courts of that city.

Dr. James Gillkrest, a distinguished physician, who served in the Peninsular war, and was promoted in 1842 to the Inspectorship General of Army Hospitals, died Dec. 25, after a professional service of over half a century. His essay on the yellow fever, communicated, a few years ago, to the French Academy of Medicine, was warmly

and the profession generally, for the scientific research and ability which characterized it.

The celebrated Dr. Rush says that salivation is forbidden in children under six years old, for their tender jaws are not able to withstand the powerful stimulus of the mercurial anguish; they run into gangrene. No rule of general practice is, we fear so generally disegarded as this one laid down by Dr. Rush, and yet few rules are more important to be observed by physicians.

The Beston \*\*Medical and Surgical Journal\*, speaking of medical patrorage, says that the United States is decidedly the best country for a private practitioner. City physicians in Great Britain and on the Continent are in the average receipt of far larger incomes than those similarly located in this country, while the great mass—those of the interior towns and villages—fall far below the corresponding class with us. London pays the largest sums to the profession, but Paris is below New York or Boston in this respect.

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The Scalpel throws a brick at curtains and furnaces, on account of the former excluding the little light which outside blinds and inside shutters permit to enter our dwellings, and which is so essential to bealth; and the latter producing air that destroys health like an engine of death. Where fornaces and curtains are in vogue, the editor says the physician may always count on the most admirable returns in a glorious crop of catarrhs, bronchitis, prolapsus, congestions of the liver and bowels, dyapepsia, and weak eyes.

Dr. George Hayward describes, in a Boston paper, a case of hydrophobia and one of tetanus, both of

symploms of one, totanns, arise principally, if not entirely, from an affection of the spinal cord, while those of hydrophobia are owing, in a great measure, to a morbid condition of the medulla ablanguta, the spinal nerves being at the same time affected to a greater or leaser extent. The one is purely an affection of the spinal system of nerves, while in the other those of the brain are to a greater or a less extent involved.

An asylum for the insane is about being established in Kalamasoo, Michigan.

An asylum for the mane is about being established in Kalamasco, Michigan.

In a paper read before the Statistical Society of London by Dr. Guy, it was said that the duration of life is greater among physicians and surgeons than among the general practitioners of medicine and surgery. The duration of life of members of the medical profession does not differ materially from that of the clears. the clergy.

the clergy.

The seventh annual meeting of the American Medical Association is to be held in St. Louis, May

Dr. B. D. Carpenter relates, in the Medical Times of this city, two cases of tetanus successfully treated by the application of ice to the head and the whole length of the spine.

length of the spine.

Dr. La Roche, of Philadelphia, has written a paper of great learning and ability, on the black vemit. Dr. La R. takes the ground that when considered by itself, without reference to other phenomens by which it is preceded and accompanied, and especially when noticed only in a single or a few sporadio instances, the black vomit is not sufficient to stamp the disease in which it occurs as being the true yellow fever.

disease in which it occurs as being the true yellow fever.

Donation parties to clergymen are every day affairs; but to physicians, rare. Recently, the people of Willow place, Long Island, surprised their good old doctor—who has stood between death ast them for a good part of a century—with a donation visit, which left him richer by \$200 in cash and another hundred in the comforts of the larder.

The Opthalmic Hespital in this city is to have connected with it a school and courses of lectures, to which students who wish to improve themselves in that important branch of medical and surgical science may have access. Measures are now in progress to this end, and legislative aid is to be solicited.

Lieutenant-Governor Nesbitt, in his address at the epening of the Bahama Parliament, congratulates the colony on its considerable freedom from cholers, but recommends the adoption of efficient sanitary reforms.

Dr. T. K. Chambers, in his "Gulstonian Lectures,"

reforms.

Dr. T. K. Chambers, in his "Gulstonian Lectures," gives the histories, collected by him, of thirty-eight obese persons, from which it appears that the most common age at which corpulency begins is from eighteen to thirty; in 21 of the 38 cases, it began between these ages. In most of them there was an heredisary disposition to corpulency. Sex seemed to exercise no infinence, as it occurred in 19 males and 19 females.

herediary disposition to corpulency. Sex seemed to exercise no influence, as it occurred in 19 males and 19 females.

Dr. Ohr, of Cumberland, Md., in a published paper on the cholera, which so violently prevailed in that place last summer, and which he improved every opportunity to study in its various phases and phenomena, expresses his sonviction that the disease is primarily and pre-eminently one of the nerveus system, and mere particularly of the sympathetic or ganglianic system of nerves, the powers of which it depresses and paralyzes. This view of the case the doctor supports by facts presented in numerous cases which he witnessed.

Some of the newspapers have announced the death of Dr. Kramer, of Berlin, the author of a well knewn work on diseases of the ear. This, however, is a mistake, the person astually deceased being Professor Kramer, of Milan, a distinguished chemist.

The London Lancet states that a British Association of Chemists and Druggists has been formed, with a view to the establishment of a College of Pharmacy and a Board of Examiners to grant certificates to persons properly educated and fully qualified to dispense medicine, whereby chemists and druggists will secure to themselves a permanent status.

The New Jersey Medical Reporter, lately under the charge of Dr. Parrish, is to be edited in future by Dr. S. M. Butter, with whose medical communications through the press the public are already well acquainted.

The stereotype plates and copyright of South's Household Surgery recently sold at auction in London for £220.

Dr. William Hawes, a young physician of great propers.

Dr. William Hawes, a young physician of great promise, in Boston, and son of Prince Hawes, an eminent merchant in that city, died recently at his home, aged 36. He was a man of genial qualities, and an honor to his profession.

and an honor to his profession.

The Late Fire at Alton.

On Saturday afternoon, says the Alton (Ili.)

Courier of the 20th inst., our city was visited with one of the most destructive fires which has taken place for many years. The alarm was given about are o'clock, and when first seen the flames had almost completely enveloped the two story frame building next north of and nearly adjoining the Catholic Church on Third street. A large number of citizens were promptly on the ground; but there being no water near, any effort to save the burning building was fruitless.

The flames soon communicated to another frame building next east to the one on fire, and north of the church, and, almost at the same time, to the large house west of the church, occupied by Rev. Mr. Carroll and F. Grota. In a short time these buildings, together with another frame dwelling, and the stone dwelling on the hill, were heaps of burning ruins.

The fire was thus on the north end and west side.

treatment, 34 being cases of varioloid, and 30 of smallpox in unvaccinated persons. Of the 64 persons attacked, 52 were colored.

Eighteen children died from the measles last week in Boston.

The deleterious effects upon life and health of the manchineel tree have been often narrated; but the London Gazette asserts that notwithstanding these horrific representations, there is no authenticated sixtement on record of a human being ever having died from sleeping under that tree.

The fire was thus on the north end and west side of the church, and strong hopes were entertained that it could be saved, but it was destined otherwise. Soon the wooden cornice was seen to be on fire, which shortly communicated to the roof, and under the roof in the cupola, when all hope of saving the beautiful building was lost, and the little organization which had been effected among our citizens was abandoned. The church occupied one of the highest points in

had been effected among our citizens was abandoned. The church occupied one of the highest points in the city, and as the night had set in before it caught fire it presented a magnificent but mournful spectacle. As the fiames rapidly traversed its roof and encircled its supola with its fitful blaze, the vast assemblage of spectators were hushed to silence. Soon the gallery, with the splendid organ, fell to the main floor, and then the bell came down with a dull ringing noise.

A giance through the burning windows revealed the highly ornamented altar, a mass of fire, while the fiames wreathed around the tall canflesticks which adorned it. All eyes were now turned to the cupola, which had now become one mass of fire. It was seen to sway for a moment in the air, and then came down with a heavy crash, carrying with it a large part of the burning roof in its descent. Many of those who had been regular attendants upon the service of the church could not restrain their tears. Thus was destroyed the finest public building in our city.

service of the church could not restrain their tears. Thus was destroyed the finest public building in our city.

The fire originated in the basement of the house occupied by Mr. Grady and Mr. Fitzribbon. A little son of Mr. Grady, in the absence of his parents, had gone into the basement, where there was some loose hay, and while playing with some matches, the hay caught fire, and almost instantly the whole house was in a blaze. A portion of the furniture was saved. In all the other buildings, except the church, the furniture was saved, but in a very damaged state. Mr. Carroll was not at home, having gone to Chicago some days ago. His private library was saved.

The magnificent painting over the altar in the church was saved, but nothing else of any value. The furniture in the basement was got out.

We could not learn definitely in relation to insurrance, except as to the church. There was \$4,500 insurance upon that in the Illinois Mutual. We also understand that there was an insurance to some amount on the house owned by Mr. Carroll and Mr. Grots, but could not learn how much.

We did not learn who owned the store dwelling. The total loss may be estimated at \$25,000. The church will undoubtedly be immediately rebuilt on a much larger scale.

much larger scale.

church will undoubtedly be immediately rebuilt on a much larger scale.

Beriots Appray at Springfield.—On Saturday night about 9 o'clock a serious affray took place on Railroad row, near the depct. Wm. Sherman and George Ladd, of Hartford, having had some angry words in Butterfield's saloon, went out, and the door was locked against them. On the sidewark the altercation was renewed, and in the struggle the parties fell against the door with such force as to burst it open. Ladd then drew a knife, (supposed to have been a pocket knife) and attacked Sherman, giving him no less than twelve distinct wounds—one under the right eye, one on each temple, one under the ear, five on the left hand and three on the right. Besides this, his pantaloons are cut almost in strips from the waisthand to the knee, though fortunately the knife here only scratched the skin. He bled most profusely, but his wounds are not considered dangerous.

Ladd immediately escaped on the train for Hartford, where City Marshal Churchill telegraphed for his arrest. Whether he was taken is not yet known. Some of Sherman's friends removed him to a roo a in Orentt's saloon, adjoining Butterfield's where he was found by the officers, and taken to prison. The account given by Sherman is that Ladd got into a quarrel with one of his friends, when he (S.) interfered, and Ladd turned upon him. The true secret lies in a jug. Both the parties were drunk. It is supposed that Sherman is the same person who seriously stabbed a man in a Boston saloon last Wednesday evening. The name and description are the same. A despatch of inquiry has been sent to Boston, but no answer received.—Springfield (Mass.) Republican, Feb. 27.

The Buffale Republic says hundreds of persons may be seen fishing on the ice in the harbor there,

The Buffa's Republic says hundreds of persons may be seen fishing on the ice in the harbor there, from one to three miles from the shore. Holes are cut through the ice. The fish taken are bass, catish, pike, perch, &c., which, at this season of the year, are of the best quality, and are offered for sale in great numbers in this market, at prices varying from \$2 to \$4 per cwt, according to the sort, size, or quality of the fish.

Wright, of Indiana, di a Vant to Gov. Fowell, of Emissity. DUCTES PARTY—BA II - HOW, J. J. GREEVING

DIR THE PLEATT—BALL—BON. 5. 5. CHARVER PROSECTION (O. Verosponitum of the Lonisville Businesse).

This has been a great day for Lonisville Businessel.

This has been a great day for Lonisville Businessel.

This has been a great day for Lonisville. The visit and reception of coursel wight, of Indians, to the capital of our Biate will have be remembered. Upon the arrival of the case from Lotwille Governore Wright was received by the Baltalion of Codets from the Lonisoky Hilliary Institute, and a large assemblage of citizens, and at twalve o'clock he was escerted by the two House of the General Assembly, besides many indice and gustlemes who had met there to pay their respects and to welcome the soble Excentive of Indians. Governor Found is drivered a beautiful and appropriate welcome, when Governor Wright responded in a speech of some length, which drew from the immense audience the most esthusiastic applause. At three o'clock P. E. Governor Powell gave a dinner at the Excentive Hansion. The greate were composed of the greatest and best men of Kentucky—among them ex-Gov. Oritisedes, now United States Senator; Judge Duvall, Col. Boodgraes, Attorney General Harlan, your own Mr. Harney, the Speakers of the two Houses of the Legislature, and other persons equally distinguished. Indiana was well represented in the persons of Governor Wright, If.
Busi, editor of the Democratic Rovice, and Ocional Dean, of Evansville, the latter of whom was particularly observed for his gentlemanly bearing and intelligent deportment.

FRANKFORY, Feb. 23, 1854.

The great ball of the season came off last night at the capitol. The beauty and fashion of Lexington and Lousville was brought into competition with the elits of Frankfort and its neighborhood. The assemblage was large and hundreds were in attendance to witness the customes of those whe chose to appear in character. His Excellency, the Governor of Kentucky, with the Governor of Indians and suite, entered the large and splendidly decorated ball room at 12 o'clock, and remained for an hour or two. The Hon J. J. Crittenden and lady were also present I am not able to give you a full description of those who appeared in costume. All the characters of accident and modern times were sepresented, and most of them truthfully. The fair of the city of Louisville vied with the balance of the State in beauty and fashion.

Miss E. K.——t. appeared in costume, so did Miss P.——e, Miss N.——e, and Miss M.——t, all of whom attracted much attention. Mr. W.——y, of your city, appeared as Romeo, and dressed and looked the character as in the contractor.

Letter from Texas.

[Correspondence of the St. Louis Republican.]

Four Baows, Texas, Jaz. 25, 1854.

In my last I gave you an account of the ravages of the yellow fever among the troops of this gartiese, and a list of the efficers who had fallen victims to it, but I regret to may that the name of Lieut. Edmund Hayes, of the Fourth Regiment of Artillery, must be added.

Lieutemant Hayes had been endered to San Antonio from this post, on temporary duty, previous to the apperrance of the fever. He returned while it was at its highest, remained only one night, the sent day he repaired to I rance Santingo, thirty miles distant, took passage for New Orleans, and died the second day out. His body was consigned to the deep.

Lieutemant H. was a graduate of 1846, and was one of the most a soomplished officers and gentlemen of the army. Cut off in the prime of life and in the full vigor of manhood, with the world opening brightly before him, his fate was most sed. By his friends and companions his untimely death is sinverely mourned; but it is to his own home circle, to which he was hurrying after several years absence, where the histow will be most severely felt.

All is quiet on both sides of the Rio Grande. The people of Tannaulipar, however, are somewhat excited, as ramor has it that Mr. Gadacae's treaty annexes them to the United States.

Personal Intelligence

Personal Intelligence.

One of the correspondents at Constantinople says:—A large number of Polish officers have been sent to the Georgian froatier to help fight the Muscovites. Mr. Bonfanti, of New York, formerly of the American salunteers in Mexico, has been sent to the same place, wild the reak of major. He has received the name of Nervis Hey.

Capt. R. F. Loper and son, Philadelphia; A. B. Hanson, Maryland; W. O. Lacy, New Orleans: W. H. Winder, Philadelphia; Wm. W. Norris and ledy, Missouri, Mr. and Miss Limson do.; Miss Lowery, Kestucky; L. Ohurontill, St. Louis; Wm. P. Rupp, Alabama, and G. M. Cobbe, Virginia, were among the arrivals yesterday at the Actor.

Hen. Thomas M. Foots, late sharge de affairs to Austria; Col. Pleasanta, Alabama; Angustus James, Dutchesseousty; Capt. Macomber, U. S. Navy; Capt. Richards, Pa.; Wm. Page, Boston, and Wm. Truscale, St. Louis, arrived yesterday at the Metropolitan Hotel.

B. Borlan, Philadelphia; O. Courad, do.; M. Gerdon Derter, Boston; W. Pope, do.; J. Bhaw, do.; T. Day, Ohto; Capt. Callum, U. S. Army; L. Irving, Cambridge; George Tyler, Va., and W. Harper, Wathington, arrived yesterday at the St. Nisholas.

R. Weed, S. C.; R. Douglas, do.; Henry Pratt, Philadelphia; M. Gaylord, N. Y.; J. S. Odon, Ga.; F. Bautrich, Cambridge, and Geo. Whitman, do., arrived yesterday at the Prescott.

DEPARTURES.

For New Orleans and Hawana, in the steamship Orecent City—Mrs Causies, Mrs and Miss Sumon. Mrs and Kies Steamship Orecent

the Prescott.

DEPARTURES.

For New Orleans and Hawama, in the steamship Orecent City—Hrs Custies, Mrs and Miss Bunner, Mrs are Miss Bereau, Mrs Toyd and two intakes, Mrs Baker and family, Mr Morris and lady, Gee Sawim, F Devaur A Summar, L Martines, JR Bereaus and Son, H Monk, Medame Hetlis, Masterer Georrero and Misolas, O L Alexander, Madame Dutlite, E Mayor, Treas Counway, B Francisco, F A Work and Indy, M Moh, M Groupe B D Weeks, Jas H Weeks, Otto Stean, T reas Martines of Morrilla Messer, Forest, M Mosles, The Stean, Town Morrilla Mose, I Forreri, M Mosles, Thus Bonders, Samuel Charver, Obacles Medewere, W Martina and several in the steerage. Total—60.

From Norfolk, &c. in steamship Ronneks—Chas W Harwed, T C Foeter, J R Clarter, Osa & Buller, J G Jones, E S Bernard, J R M'Donald, T O White, J Hedgeon, O B Reddied and Eddy, G Babbs, J C Griffen, G W M Glouphon D L Rayres, Mrs R W Williston, J H Rice, Oaph T Dennies, E U Whiteload Gapt R Chamberlain, E J Johnson, J L Peet, J R Simpson, E M Young—7 in the steerage.

two from Washington, D. C., one from Florida, and two from the inland of St. Themas, W. L.

PHILADRIPHIA, Feb. 27.—Reported by Keen & Taylor.—Fest Boards—\$1.000 Penns 4a, 89%; \$1.500 do '05, 89%; \$100 do, 89%; \$400 Lehigh 0's, '70, 3d, 99%; \$522 do do, 99%; \$200 Camdes and Amboy RR 0's, '38, 91; \$300 Lehigh morrgage 0's lat off 99%; \$400 do, lat off, 99%; \$400 do (ash, 39%; 100 do (c, b5wn, 40; 200 do do, b6, 40; 50 do do, cash, 39%; 100 do (c, b5wn, 40; 200 do do, b6, 40; 60 do (ash, 39%; 100 do (c, b5wn, 40; 200 do do, b8, 40; 6 do do, cash, 39%; 100 do (c, b5wn, 40; 100 New Creek Cool (c, b5, 3; 200 do do, b5 3; 100 Chester Valley RR, 11%; 100 Sahnylkill Navigation, preferred, 38%; 50 do do, 38%; 12 do do, 38%; 2 do do, 78%; 3 do do, 78%; 5 do do, 78%; 2 do do, 78%; 5 do do, 78%; 2 do do, 78%; 5 do do, 78%; 2 do do, 78%; 5 do do, 50%; 500 Denma RR 0's, 100%; 18 shares Lehigh Navigation, in lots, 73%; 2 do do, 78%; 2 do do, 78%; 2 do do, 78%; 2 do do, 78%; 2 do do, 38%; 10 do do, 58%; 10 do do, 58%

## MARITIME INTELLIGENCE.

			CHILDRAN .
Mor	ements of Oc	oan Steame	rs.
WANCES.	LEAVES	POE	
Niasara	Liverpool	Bosten	Feb 18
Atlantie	Liverpool	New York	Feb 22
Asia		New York	Feb 25
City of Manch	ester Philadelphia	Liverpoot	Feb 28
Canada		Liverpool	Mar 1
City of Glasgo		Philadelphis	Mar 1
Baltle	New York	Liverpool	
Northern Ligh		San Juan	Mar 4
Obio		Aspinwall	Mar 6
Carlew	New York	Herm. &	Thos. Maz 7
Europa	New York	Liverpool	
North Star		Aspinwall	April 5
			The second second

Sair Cocan Estle, Barbor, St Marks, Stanton & Therapson. Bark Philemola, Jowett, Havana, Russell & Vining. Brig Pauline, Scokman, Puerso Uabello, Deagyrda, Jove

nthy Foundly, Milyany, Nothell, and War-ragens, to Luffer & Fliences, Ourseas, If days Aftens, for Estimate, Horman, Ourseas, If days is, in Yose, Fortistic & O... but M. jan H., Ion Hard of A largeinane Stein about B Fore long and opposed to indeed to must obscupe (specially) at \$25 of cleaning the Translated); Sh. ish H., on the Committee of the Committee of the Committee of largeing, brund H. The A capusianced heavy we

Serie Francheids (of Royton), Girm, Cardenas, 14th inst, with reast, As, to Hosse Taylor. Brig Franchiston, Grant, Mackins, 7 days, with lumber, to Simpore, Raylow & Go. Bohr Roportor, Glan, Cardenas, 12 days, with sugar, &c, to

Bohr Moporter, Gline, Cardenne, 12 days, with sugar, 40, to master.

Bahr Jenes Smith, Furman. Charlesten, 7 days.
Bahr Mashington, Inc., Washington, IIO, 5 days.
Bahr Mashington, Inc., Washington, III days.
Bahr Ann Smith, Burne, Wilmington, III days. The A second was three times to the north of lat 30, and blays of measurements of the law of masheom, washed when part of 180 broke the laws of mashboom, washed when a way, employed the law of mashboom, washed when a way, employed the core were trees bitten.

B it Maristia, Joyse, Willington, III, 7 days.
Bahr Mary Erewer, Fullin, Horold, 5 days.
Bahr Winghile, Axworthy, Virginia, with cotton, to E to Description. Sohr Many Brever, Nature, Virginia, with cortes, who have Yightee, Asworthy, Virginia, with cortes, when the state of the

Bohr Semuel Gilman, Berry, Portland, Me, 4 days.

Ervunyun—Bren ship F J Whehltheauen, Demonate
beans for Antwerp 19th inst, with a name of grain and east
on the 20th inst, tab 5 13, ten 75, in a gale from H. set, und
der, chipped a see which stove beat, brilwarks, and washe
everything from the deck, shifthed easys, and canned the versel to leak hadly; 21st, int 38 62, ion 72 15, in a heavy MY
gale, pills all the calls; 25d, int b 35, ion 73 5d, in a MY
gale, had to keep the pumpe continually going to the the
high; 24th, int 35 6d, ion 72 24, saw brig Queen at the
Seuth from Hobits for Providence. The F x W was been

set passengers.
Ship Encellade, from Liverpool.
Ship andavue, Berry, from New Orleans, Feb 7,
Step Andavue, Berry, from New Orleans, Feb 7,
Step, and Step a

hors. Bark Llewellyn, of Camden. Brig Commerce, from Island of Ceylon. Also, two ships, one bark and one brig, unknown

Herald Marine Correspondence.

PHILADRICAL Feb E., Ph.—Arr ship Wyoming Dunley, Liverpoof Pits J Harwhere, Brewn, do; Yommela Davis, Lagua M; Louis Lindan, Cardenas; brigs H P. Loper. Kenzey, Fernambuce; Ucioris (Er., Korpan, Charfungs; J Heana, Herrick, Oardenas; schra Tresuwer, Waples, NYork.

Cle steamship City of Mancherher, Leitok, Liverpool; che Baranao, Docan, do; schra Burton, Bartlett, Frankin, La; Gen Clinch, Baker, Boston.

Le; Gen Clinch, Baker, Boston.

Diameters.

237 See telegraphic intelligence in general news columna.

Bykanship Ander, for Boston and New York, which yes back to Liverpool, has been placed on the grifiren, and the lask discovered to have arisen selly from one of the belie through the stempoet to the studing box having worked each unserwed itself out of the nat, the guard outside, over the nat, to prevent its working, being perfect; no other deduct nod been discovered in the chip.

FILIP PARLIAMENT, Sampson, at Provincetown from Light Parliament, Bangson, at Provincetown from Light Burgens, of Ireland, and injured as truck by lighting, which killed two seamen, Henry Clinc of Marsechusette, and Jos Burgens, of Ireland, and injured another seriously. On Bidlinst, 5 A. H., lat 65%, les 48, saw three large islands of lost at 2 A. H. large quantities of field lest steered Ew during the high to clear fit, at 6 A. R., 15h, more field lee was absorb, westerly gaine, had topgallant opticalise search hilled bed washed away, sails split, its. On 25d inst was in Receive Bay, in a heavy NW gale and movestorm and put incher Provincetown, as the crew were badly freehblitten, the sales unmanageble, and the ship bedly joed up.

BARE SWAIN, at Boston from Bunnes Ayres, or Fob El., lat 35 19, ion 7137, had a heavy gale from HS, was threwn on her beam ands, lost part of bulwarks and hore toyman's staysall; had heavy northerly gales since that time.

Bu Baic Kandalla, from it John, HR, for Provilenced, before reported andrer as Targenilla Ove, had dix feet washer in her hold at last accounts, but would be get of after the hearing the charge of the have out away both master to the early of Marsel.

in her hold at last accounts, but would be get of after decharging carge.

BRIC OLLVERT, at Philadelphia, 22d Feb, from Mobile, is stated to have out away both masts in the gale of 30th mat, at Delaware Brackwaier, to greverat desgring on more. Both mates were lost, with every thing appertaining.

BRIC FLORENCE, of Freyddence, bound from Philadelphia to BOrleans, which went ashore on Bembay Hook was tweet back to Philadelphia 250th inste to repart, teaching body.

A VESSEL, with her colors half mast, was seen on the beach on Paturday, to the north of Venix Island, by the steamer Fennsylvania, at Philadelphia. Whalemen.
In Indian Cesan, Nov II. un lat. Ac, by letter from Cent.
Johnson, Hector, of Warren, 60 sp on board; had cust hems
60 sp. Batorie seem week previous, Florence, Barton, et Warren, 500 sp 130 wh. Heard from, no date, Milliacket, Worth, of Warren, 60 bhis.

Spoken.
The steamship seen by the Europa Sist iyet, lat 43 02, hea
57 18, was the Pacific, and not the Arabia, as printed by mis-

57 18, was the Facific, and not the Arabia, as printed by mistake.

A large Am ship steering S.W. with parsonaus, name in fing begin aim with H, was seen Jay 29, 1st 42 1on 18 W.

Ship Ravenus, Howe, home (Dee 7) for Melbourna, Jan 24, 1at 18 6 65, 1on 18 S W.

Ocean Ragie, hound S (probably ship Ocean Ragie, Somes, from Borton Dee 16 for Galentia), Jan 12, 1at 11 H.

In 25 51.

Ship Gence (of Bath), Kelley, hence (Dee 17) for Valpariso, Jan 17, 1at 5 45 H, 1on 25 16 W.

Back Active, of Salem, from Para for Boston, Feb 14, 1at 28, 55, 1on 67 11.

Bark Olivia, Spall, from Havre for New York, Feb 3, 1at 49, 1on 11 W.

A Beston packet bark for Philadelphia was seen Feb 28, 62 Cape May.

Birl Ian-Salla Reed, Otessman, from Port as Prince for H 12 vil., Feb 9, off Cape Nicolal Mole.

Behr Agana, from Wilmington, MG, for New York, Feb 28, 1at 34, 1on 75 40.

Forelign Ports

Honotule.—Sid Dec 30. ships Young America. Baboock, Nork; Chile. Dechon, and Benj Roward, Saudece. Beng Royk; Chile. Dechon, and Benj Roward, Sunder. Beng Livest Prott.—Sid Pet 10. ships Shomancesh, Morricon, Pasadolphia: Sur of the Week, Woodward, NYetk; Reporter. Howe Boston.

In the river outward bound, Tranquebur, Howard, for Becton; Rwoolydon, isle Bennets, and Montenuma, De Coursy, for NYerk repg.

Av Fed II, Ottowa (a), for Fortland 29th; Alpa (a), Wielman, for Benton 14th; Nissaara (c). Loitch, do 19th; Russell Sturgis, Saow, do 12th; Wm Witherle, Westcott, do 19th; Chas Humbertson, Levest, and Faverite, Thoman de 19th; Carrick, Guw Hamering, and Columbia, do 18th; Kabe Hooper, Washington, and Arctic, do 18th; Sonator, and Franklin King, do 18th; Fidelia, do 18th; Controllation, do 28th; Bobert Kalley, Live Yanking, and Provided with despatch; Jahn Currier, for Pallaceth, and 18th; Albertson, do 28th; Constellation, do 28th; Robert Kalley, Live Yanking, and 18th; Albertson, do 28th; Gonziel, Milley, Live Yanking, and 18th; Albertson, do 18th; John Merriek, and Shockmannan, do 28th; Paladir, and Sea Rymph, for Beltimore 20th; Alammeric, do 18th; John Merriek, and Shockmannan, do 20th; Paladir, and Sea Rymph, for Beltimore 20th; Alammeric, do 18th; Windermer, do 18th; Houghten, Milley, Live Hammer, and Rappahannach, do 18th; Hornbett, Milley, Live Harward, do 18th; Houghten, Wilson, do with despatch. Arington, fer Charleston 18th; Bhine, do 18th; Windermere, for FORICAN, 18th; Houghten, Wilson, do with despatch.

Mansullan-in port Jan 7, bark Race Horse, Searies, for Boston 1 or 2 days, having been detained by had weather. Homes Pet and Real Andreas, Milley, Louise and Charles, and Warner, Andreas, Milley, Louise and Real Real Real Control of the Milley, Louise and Linear States had to a met to man (Francis Mitchila and John Fisher). Howard Pa

ET THOMAS—In port Feb 9, 10hr Emma, Lanfare, from Bedtimors, dieg.

Home Ports.

Al-Skandria—Arr Feb 24, schrz Eleanar, NYerky,
White Squall. 60. Below, ship Princess Alice (Br., from
Ohischa Islande, Sid 20th, propsiler M Hoffman, NYerky,
schr H W Beneriot NHAvon.
BORTON—Arr Feb 25, PN, barks Geo Leslie, Slooper, Mebile via Glonocester, Junice Blory, Atkins, Baitimora, Giebark Attica, Chaes, Norleans; schr Filmore, Loring, Philedelphia. Bid bark Ranger, brigs Bloomer, Messenare, schrDukbury, and prebably went to see. The following weak below and anchored in Pretident Reads where they remained.
2th, ship Town Brander, barks Dougha and Eche BrigWilliam and as unknown bark ass in Nashaskut Roads.
Arr 35th, ships Charlot et Fams, Knowfox, Liverpool Jan
11, via Provincetown; Felle Rook, Pandiston, Liverpool Jan
21; W B Travis (et N York), Smith, Galveston, barks from
Gold, Buuncy Ayres Jan N Glon, Wait, Galveston, barks from
Bidow, St anchords Rankasket Boads, b. is Veaus, from
Bidow, St anchords Roads and Barks.

Bidow, Roads R

Solide New York San Juan Mar oblio New York San Juan Mar oblio New York Asplanual Mar oblio New York Series Asplanual Mar oblio New York Liverpool New York Series Asplanual Series Mar oblio New York Asplanual Series Mar oblio New York Liverpool Mar oblio New York Asplanual Series Mar oblio New York Asp